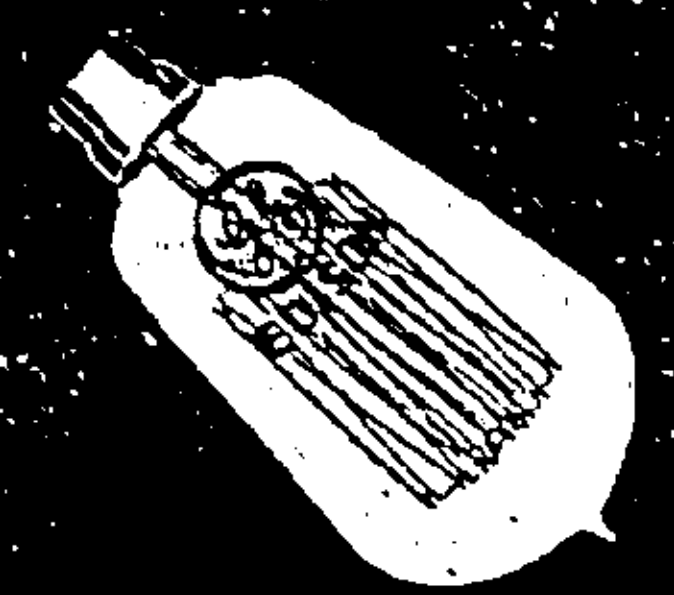


**EDISON LAMPS**



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

69015 三拜禮 號十月式十英港 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1919. 日九十月十

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

**United States Tires**



Are Good Tires

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANY'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

#### AN ALLIED NOTE AND REPLY.

Berlin, November 4.  
The Allied Note with reference to the formation of bodies outside the actual Army, like the Public Security Police, the Volunteer Guard and the Citizens Guard, as being a violation of the Peace Treaty.

The Note particularly demands that steps be taken to ensure that when the Treaty comes into force the so-called Police Troops be reduced to the strength provided in the Treaty and given the constitution of real local police. A semi-official German statement on the Note asserts that the reduction of the Army to the stipulated 200,000 is in full swing and declares that the Allies were notified months ago of the necessity of forming the afore-mentioned Defence Guards to maintain order, and regrets that the questions of detail thereabout were not discussed by the Allies as Germany suggested. It concludes:—The question of how far they conflict with the Treaty, which the German Government denies, must be cleared up after the Control Commissions, provided for in the Treaty, are established.

### SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

London, December 6.

(First section missing.)

Mr. Lloyd George said he had never in his lifetime quarrelled with Mr. Asquith and would never utter a word of unkindness against him. Party strife in America had resulted in jeopardising peace and endangering the League of Nations in a country which took the most prominent part to promote it. He asked was this a warning that we were not through the wood? Germany thought she would be able to take advantage of the differences in America.

The Premier declared that he was a Free Trader and, proceeding, outlined the legislation passed by the Coalition as evidence of what a so-called reactionary Government had done for progress. He hoped to make a successful contribution to the Irish question. He pointed out that the Unionists were prepared to make great sacrifices in order to preserve national unity. It was useless to discuss the problems of Irish liberty when crime and anarchy were rampant. He denied that Free Trade was inseparable from dumping, which injured Free Trade. The Government had been asked to divide the nation in face of a vigilant enemy in order to unite the Liberals on German dumping.

### BOLSHEVISTS DESIRE PEACE.

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH M. LITVINOFF.

Copenhagen, December 3.

The conference between Mr. O'Grady and M. Litvinoff resumes on December 4. O'Grady having received the instructions he was awaiting. Litvinoff has made a lengthy statement to Reuters, reiterating the Bolsheviks' desire for peace and their anxiety to enter into economic relations with Britain and America. He was of opinion that the problem of an exchange of prisoners was insoluble without peace, and said he had circularised the Allied Legations at Stockholm offering peace. He declared that there was no intention of departing from the Soviet system, nor of convoking the National Assembly.

### U. S. COAL SHORTAGE.

#### SERIOUS POSITION AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, December 4.

Owing to the coal shortage, the suburban trains have been cut down by half, department stores are closed twice weekly, theatres once, and business generally is limited to four-and-a-half hours daily.

### CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

#### THE POPE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Rome, December 4.

The Pope has published an Encyclical, recommending the ordination of native clergy and the creation of native seminaries in Catholic mission centres; also urging missionaries to abstain from racial and national struggles; and further recommending a study of Colonial sciences and native languages for which special Professors will be appointed in Rome Institutions.

### GENERAL VON MACKENSEN.

#### WELCOMED BACK IN BERLIN.

Berlin, December 4.

General Von Mackensen has arrived. He was popularly ovated and received with military honours by Falkenhayn, Ludendorff and a War Ministry representative at the station.

## LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

### CHINESE SHIPPING.

#### EX-GERMAN STEAMERS TO BE RUN.

Shanghai, December 9.

The Chinese Government is making Shanghai the headquarters of a Navigation Company, with the nucleus of twelve sequestered enemy steamers.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### THE BOYCOTT.

Shanghai, December 9.

The General Chamber of Commerce in Peking has sent out a number of persons to investigate the quantity of Japanese goods stocked in various shops, and order them to be stored away within three days. They must not be sold by the use of foreign labels. The Japanese notes are now practically no longer currency in Peking or Shanghai.

### SMUGGLERS SENTENCED.

Shanghai, December 9.

The eight prisoners who were arrested in connection with the big Italian ammunition smuggling case have been sentenced to death. It is said that this case is connected with a certain army's operations in Kansu.

### HOTEL BURNT DOWN.

Shanghai, December 9.

The Nanking Hotel in Hsa Kwan has been burnt down. The killed and injured number nearly one hundred.

### THE FOCHOW INCIDENT.

Peking, December 9.

Owing to the Japanese Minister continually refusing to deal with the Fochow question, on the ground that he has not received instructions from Tokyo, the Foreign Minister, Chan Luk, has instructed Chong King-an, the Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, to demand an early settlement from the Japanese Government.

### REPRIMANDING THE PREMIER.

Peking, December 9.

The On Fook Club is preparing documents for the impeachment of Kan Wan Pang, the Premier, who intends to resign and has not been to his office for more than eight days.

## EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

### IMPORTANT PASSENGERS AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, December 9.

Sir John Bucknill, the Chief Justice, has returned on board the Blue Funnel steamer Teletias. Other passengers on board were the Rajah and Ranees of Sarawak who left for Sarawak to-day, and Mr. Richard Holt, managing director of the Blue Funnel Line, with Mrs. Holt, who are making an Eastern Tour.

### THE AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT.

Singapore, December 9.

Ross Smith, on his way to Soerabaya, broke down nine miles from that town. The machine sank in a swampy grassfield to above the axle of the carriage wheels. The aeronauts, striving strenuously to restart, rose from Soerabaya at 11.55 a.m. and will try to make Bima at night. From there they will fly straightaway for Australia.

### A FEARED LOSS.

Singapore, December 9.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company's 1,500 vessel, Castor, which left Singapore on November 16 for Haiphong, is considerably overdue and it is feared she has been lost in a typhoon.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### TRIAL OF THE KAISER.

London, Dec. 4.

The Attorney General speaking at Pontypridd declared there were no dissensions nor was there any wavering as regards the proposed trial of the Kaiser. The law officers were continuing most careful and extensive preparations. Over 50,000 written statements regarding the prosecution of war criminals had been examined.

### GERMAN FINANCE.

Berlin, Dec. 4.

In the Assembly Herr Erzberger explained his financial programme under which he projected a levy on income tax on a sliding scale from ten to sixty per cent., a tax on capital revenues of ten per cent., and a general levy yielding fifteen milliards marks.

### EXCHANGE IN AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 4.

There has been another violent break in the exchange, sterling and francs falling to fresh low levels. The lire has also declined. Business in sterling is enormous, there being numerous transactions of hundred thousand pounds.

### THE NOTORIOUS VILLA.

New York, Dec. 4.

The "Associated Press" correspondent at Juarez reports that Villa has been captured by a force of his own men, who are holding him for reward.

### THE AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT.

London, Dec. 4.

For the Australian flight, a Martinsyde machine, piloted by Howel, left Hounslow for Australia at ten o'clock this morning.

### ALLIES AND RUMANIA.

Paris, Dec. 4.

The Supreme Council has granted Rumania six days' prolongation for the reply to the Allied note.

## EXCHANGE.

### WHY IT WILL REMAIN HIGH.

Exchange, as was anticipated yesterday, has registered another advance to-day the market opening at 13d. better than yesterday's closing rate. The rate yesterday afternoon closed very firm, as the Chinese sold to the local Banks a million and four lakhs of Straits dollars against shipments of gold. Most of these bills were negotiated yesterday at 3 1/2d. to 4 1/2d. over the official rate. Consequently, the rate hardened further this morning by 1/2d., notwithstanding the fact that the silver rate, as it came over the wires to-day, disclosed a drop of a farthing.

At the opening, business was done 1 1/2d. over the rate, but towards noon such advantage were not offered, as the Chinese who sold yesterday displayed a desire to pay back owing to their supplies not having arrived from America to meet the gold demand locally. It may be mentioned, in passing, that these Chinese bullion dealers tried to secure supplies from Shanghai as the tael rate there had slumped. One foreign bank here to-day purchased taels at 58, which is an obvious sign of the tightness of the money market in Shanghai. At present, it is stated that no foreign bank in Shanghai is selling taels, while in Hongkong there are no more sellers of taels. The Chinese who have sold gold dollars naturally have to get cover somehow, and as a result the double eagle jumped up to-day from 21.60 to 22, which is a very high price.

There is very little chance for Exchange to come down, at least this month. First of all the local money market is abominably tight; secondly, there is a lot of rice bills. Thirdly, a large number of Chinese have over bought sterling for December delivery, and they must come out into the market to sell. That alone should strengthen the rate considerably. Fourthly, the money market here is tight.

Besides, during the last few days there has been a strong enquiry for the export of tin. The tin

## OFFICER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

### AT KOWLOON THIS MORNING.

We regret to record the death, which took place with painful suddenness this morning, of Captain Weymark, of the R.A.M.C., who has been in the Colony some little time awaiting a boat home.

The deceased officer was one of six who had recently came out with Chinese coolies repatriated from France to the Far East. He acted as Medical Officer and had recently arrived here on his way back from Shanghai, his work completed. He had been engaged on conducting work for the greater part of the war and had accompanied troops to practically every part of the world. This was his last job and he was due for demobilisation on reaching home.

During his stay here, Captain Weymark resided with the H.K. S.B. R.G.A. officers at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, where his death took place this morning. He went to bed last night in his usual good health, but on waking this morning he complained of feeling ill, asked for something to drink and then almost immediately expired. He was about fifty years of age.

The news of his untimely death was received with the deepest of regret by many officers who had become acquainted with him during his short stay here.

The funeral takes place at Happy Valley at 5 p.m. to-day.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.  
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13.  
Theatre Royal.—Boxing Tournament—9.15 p.m.



WHEN FRIENDS ARE NEEDED.

(One more American view of the Labor trouble.)



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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

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## THE FABULOUS FORTUNE.

## DETECTIVES IN FINAL ACT.

Telling the well-known tale of unbounded wealth, and making a great display of "notes," two men were neatly trapped by a stranger, and handed over to the police.

This story was told at Bow street recently, when William Wood, a Glasgow engineer, and Theodore Wallace, a commission agent of Fulham, were charged with being suspected persons.

Mr. Joshua Mantos, an American salesman, said that when taking a walk along the Strand he met Wallace, who entered into conversation with him. They walked through some streets together, Wallace pointing out the places of historical interest.

They met the next day, and he then mentioned to Wallace that he was staying at a hotel near Victoria Station. Wallace afterwards left a note for him at the hotel making an appointment for Wednesday morning. Witness then met him, and they walked up Charing Cross-road and Shaftesbury-avenue.

A letter was dropped in front of witness, and his companion called his attention to it, pointing out Wood as the man who had dropped it. Witness picked it up, and handed it to Wood, who expressed his thanks and said, "You are two real Englishmen."

Wallace remarked: "We are not English, but American." Wood then said his name was "O'Connor," and explained that the package contained his fortune, his uncle having left £300,000.

He showed them an old newspaper, which in the "Stop Press" space purported to give an account of money so left. He also explained that his uncle had made his money by discovering an oilfield in Pittsburg. Wood also made a great show of some wallets and papers which looked like rolls of bank notes. On the outside was a 25 Bank of England note and a five-dollar bill.

Wood said how pleased he would be to let them have £2,000 or £3,000 of the money to distribute among charities, but said it must be a condition that they would accept 10 per cent. of the amount handed to them to reimburse them for their trouble and expenses.

Wallace remonstrated with Wood for carrying his money about in such a loose way. He also advised him to put it in the bank and carry cheques, as he (Wallace) did. At the same time he produced some blank cheque forms. Wallace then asked witness how he carried his money and he replied that he never carried much, as he had credit.

They went into a coffee shop to have some refreshments, and witness shortly afterwards made an excuse to leave them for a time, telling them that he had an appointment. As a matter of fact he had heard before the same sort of story that Wood had told him and had communicated with the police who just after he had left came on the scene and arrested the men.

Detective William Eggers produced a number of papers found on them, including worthless Mexican bank notes.

Mr. Edgar Smith, who appeared for the prisoners, said they would plead guilty. Whatever silly stories they had told Mr. Mantos, he had not lost a penny, and nobody had suffered. Wallace had only one conviction against him, and that was in France in 1917. He happened to be in prison at Lille when the Germans entered, and he suffered ill-treatment at their hands.

Wallace was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and Wood remanded for further inquiries.

## Little Secrets

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You can protect your poor skin from this punishment. Before going out, rub a little Pond's Vanishing Cream into your face, neck and hands. At once it disappears. It protects the skin, and it can never come out again in a wretched shine, for it is absolutely greaseless. This will keep your skin soft, smooth, lovely in winter.

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Druggists.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY

## ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.

## A TIGER HUNT.

## A WHOLE DISTRICT TERRORISED.

A correspondent of the North China Daily News, writing on November 27, from Kuling, says:

There has been some scepticism in reference to the existence and doings of the Tiger, but if you had seen what we have, there would be no longer any doubt on the subject.

The animal operates in a fairly extensive district in these mountains some four hours' march from here; he also pounces down on the plains from his higher retreat.

Messrs. Berkin, Reed and myself, spent five days hunting him but, alas, unsuccessfully in so far as the killing of the tiger is concerned. After the second day we were joined by four well armed sailors from a gunboat (American) lying off Kuling.

The tiger country lies in the Kuling "Mountains" but much lower than our level: it is densely wooded and has never before been visited by foreigners though it is so near to this Settlement.

We spent the first night in a charcoal burner's straw hut within a hundred feet of where the tiger's last victim was killed the day before our previous visit.

The woodcutting knife which fell from his hands when the animal sprang upon him was left where it dropped and no one dared go and fetch it. The first thing we did was to inspect the spot most carefully and to retrieve the hook. The animal's first bite took off half of the face of the unfortunate man.

We then went on to Po Ren Fung, a pretty and most romantic spot where the azaleas are still in full bloom and which is most beautifully wooded. The temple was

abandoned after its priest, a short while ago, was killed and eaten by the beast. The whole countryside has been abandoned as entirely unsafe for human habitation. We occupied the temple and made that our headquarters. We beat the woods over a very large area, penetrating the thicket wherever such was possible. We got up from the plains a pig and a cow and tethered them just in front of the door. We pushed out a small window overlooking this bait and kept watch in turn with loaded weapons all night and every night hoping in vain that this attractive meal would attract the tiger.

More than 20 men have been killed by this ferocious beast this year and last in this neighbourhood. We visited most of the spots where these events had occurred, hoping to meet the beast. The evidence of a great number of natives who have seen him states that he is a striped tiger of very large dimensions; he is man-eating and is daring and ferocious to a degree. The description of him leads us to believe he is of the same species as the big Bengal man-eating variety.

There are a large number of leopards or panthers in the vicinity which are said not to interfere with human beings unless they are hunted.

Word has just come in that the tiger was seen again yesterday in the district we hunted. If possible we shall have another try for him.

The whole countryside is terrorized by his attacks. People dare not go about except in numbers and even then are not safe, for once he took one man out of a company of sixteen. All the country around the temple is completely abandoned and has gone wild with overgrown roads and pathless thickets. No one dare cut the trees or grass.

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## GIANT AIR-LINERS.

## AMBITIOUS PLANS OF A BRITISH FIRM.

The Daily Express understands that Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, Limited, the great engineering firm who were till recently turning out airships of the R. class, will shortly submit to the Government a scheme which, if adopted, will mean pushing ahead at once with the construction of great commercial airships.

In spite of the fact that the Government has summarily stopped the building of aerial warships, the great construction firms have no intention of giving up their present position of world pre-eminence without a struggle. They argue that it is for the Government to give the same support to the building of commercial liners as they did to construction for war purposes.

The type of air-liner they have designed and are prepared to build is the last word in luxury and efficiency. These ships, built entirely of steel, and equipped with saloons, dinner-rooms, smoke rooms, and sleeping cabins, would have a carrying capacity

of between 60 and 70 tons, and a gas capacity of about 3,500,000 cubic feet. They would be able to do a 6,000 mile trip without of any kind.

What is chiefly required, of course—and what is being designed—is an improved airship engine combining speed with reliability and endurance. A minimum speed of 80 miles an hour is essential, so that a journey to the United States and back could be done in even time—80 hours each way.

It is this type of liner which the manufacturers claim to be able to turn out by next spring. "There is no doubt," said the expert who gave me the information, "that within the next five years airships will be the chief means of transit for mails. America and Germany are already building them for commercial use."

It is for the Government to move. Either the great airship-building firms must be given some impetus at once, or in a year or two the Government will wake up, realise that other countries are forging ahead, and appeal to the manufacturers to make up for lost time—when all their experienced men have gone.

## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Mrs. Smith Committed a Very Serious Offence.

BY ALLMAN.





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best motor car service is at the  
DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.  
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very few second-hand cars in  
excellent running order for sale.  
Have you seen the Essex Car?  
Particulars at the DRAGON  
MOTOR CAR CO. Tel. 482.

## THE LAST OF THE NUTS.

A RUSTIC RAMBLE FOR  
DARWINIAN DESSERT.Mr. L. Godfrey-Turner, writes  
to the *Daily Chronicle*—I have been into the divinely  
gaudy red and gold woods, and  
picked the last of the nuts.I struck into them at Tibbydel  
Corner. Everybody knows Tibbydel  
Corner. It is where the duck-  
pond lies and that crazy gate  
stagers, and where, if you  
stand looking westwards at sun-  
set, the sails of old Guggan's  
windmill churn the fiery sky  
into the biggest Catherine-wheel  
in all the world. I am sure you  
know where I mean. Lovers  
would, for in the broken frame of  
the crazy gate and on the posts  
that don't hold it up there are  
carvings of hearts and initials,  
with here and there an unfinished  
love-line, suggesting the sudden  
appearance of a gamekeeper. For  
the gamekeeper never arrives like  
any other sort of man. He just  
appears.Well, it was at this point that  
I struck into the woods with my  
rush basket and made my way  
crackling over the clearing of  
dead bracken to the track  
where the nut trees begin.You don't look for nuts where  
the nut trees begin—not at this  
time of the year. They were put  
round the apples on the dessert-  
dish weeks ago; besides, you want  
all your eyesight for threading  
your body past the tangle of  
wounded branches that have  
fallen before the destructive fury  
of early searchers. So I followed  
the beaten track—"beaten up"  
might give a better idea of it—  
deep into the tube of prickly  
foliage before looking skywards  
for the silhouetted forms of the  
last of the nuts, and on my way  
paused now and again at an open-  
ing to be thrilled by the crimson  
hillocks of treetops in the dell.Once by something crimson I  
was thrilled rather unpleasantly.  
It showed through a part of the  
wood where the undergrowth was  
thickest, and for a tremendous  
moment I thought I had come  
upon the Cain-work of a Eugene  
Aram or a Jonas Chuzzlewit. It  
proved to be a harmless group of  
fungi that had artlessly taken  
on the prevailing colour of the  
trees, and my hair clicked back to  
my head, and breath and sanity  
returned.Then I went deeper and deeper  
into the shadowy cloisters of the  
wood, and got the nut neck.  
This, which is not so painful on  
the first day as it is on the second,  
is caught by keeping your eye  
on a nut, and not losing sight of  
it even for an instant, while you  
reach out guessingly for the  
branch to which it belongs.Sometimes you lose a leg down a  
hole, or tear your hand on a  
briar entanglement; but you  
must not remove your gaze from  
your object, or it is gone for ever.It is much the same thing with  
the juggler, who, while engaged  
in balancing upon his forehead a  
cannon-ball on the end of a  
billiard-cue, puts out his hands  
like a blind man to receive from  
his assistant the additionalspherical destined to crown  
his wonders of his achievement.  
He, like you, must not for a  
second transfer his eyes from  
the main object to any  
other. True, were he to do so,  
he might not lose a nut; but he  
would very probably get a  
cannon-ball on his own.Thus it is that, late in October,  
seekers after what might be  
termed Darwinian dessert get  
the nut neck. It is your only  
way. It is nut-neck or nothing.To the mind both imaginative  
and speculative there is some-  
thing peculiarly fascinating in  
the sport of nutting much too  
late in the year. The almost  
entire absence of the things you  
are after (I found only a couple  
of dozen in an hour and a half)  
gives the indifferent nutman  
endless leisure for picturesque  
speculation as to what became  
of the millions of nuts he has  
missed. With his mind's eye he  
can see a party of children, who  
have observed at the village  
greengrocer's that nuts are  
ninepence a pound, going into  
the woods at Tibbydel Corner  
upon an enterprise which they  
fancy is going to make their  
fortune. He can follow them  
down to the green grocer's after  
their strenuous day in the  
humming undergrowth, and see  
their little hot faces fall when  
the kind-faced man in the sack  
apron (a pew-opener by profes-  
sion on Sundays) gives them  
their first lesson in commercial  
honesty by offering them only a  
penny a pound.Again, if he has lived, he can  
see them on the sideboard of a  
fashionable West-end restaurant  
waiting among the apples and  
pears to cheat abominably some  
demobilised young hero for daring  
to take his girl out to dinner or  
supper and give her a good time.He can see teeth getting poorer  
and poorer and dentists getting  
richer and richer. He can see  
some devoted Edwin cracking  
nuts for his Angelina at the  
homely dinner-table, and Ange-  
lina eating them faster than he  
can supply them properly shelled.He can see a semi-circle of  
elderly monkeys at Regent's  
Park met in solemn order to  
discuss the alarming scarcity of  
their staple food, and to decide  
if possible, upon some means of  
escape and some policy of loot at  
Covent Garden. And he can see  
a British hawk of nuts being  
"moved on" by a British police-  
man to make room for an Italian  
organ grinder.I can tell you it is rare sport,  
this nutting when the nuts are  
over; when it is chilly at Tibbydel  
Corner at sunset, and "Guggan"  
windmill makes that big Cath-  
erine-wheel, and the thoughts  
come.ATTEMPTED SUICIDE  
At the Mixed Court Shanghai,  
a woman was charged with at-  
tempting to commit suicide by  
swallowing a gold ring. She ex-  
plained that she had been driven  
to the attempt by a quarrel with  
her husband to whom the magis-  
trate said, "Take your wife  
home and do not quarrel with her  
in future."

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## JIM DRISCOLL.

WHY THE GREAT BOXER  
CRIED.When Jim Driscoll cried in his  
dressing-room after his defeat by  
Charles Ledoux at the National  
Sporting Club says a writer in  
the *Daily Chronicle*, no one who  
knew that generous-hearted and  
generous-minded little fellow  
thought for a moment that he was  
crying for himself—he wept be-  
cause, through him British box-  
ing had received a severe blow to  
its prestige.He had no grievance against his  
antagonist; he harboured no evil  
thoughts of the strong young  
Frenchman who had proved him-  
self to be so determined as to  
beat down a boxer of  
immeasurably superior class. He  
just wept tears of disappoint-  
ment at the fact that Britain had  
failed to concede the great hand-  
icap of years at a sport which is  
naturally British.Loser as gallant never goes  
unrewarded where British sport  
is properly controlled, and as  
Driscoll entered into this hand-  
icap of years because, owing to  
over four years of military service  
and other reasons, his worldly  
possessions were not so great as  
they should be, it was the natu-  
ral thing for the many followers  
of boxing to start a testimonial  
for him.Driscoll spent a long time in  
France teaching the young mem-  
bers of Britain's citizen Army  
to develop the fearlessness and  
coolness of mind that made our  
soldiers in France and elsewhere  
face danger with calmness.That such a man should be  
less to the nation because he  
could not beat the bantam weight  
boxing champion of Europe would  
have been unthinkable, and it  
was a splendid idea of Mr. J. H.  
Thomas to commence a move-  
ment by which Driscoll could  
be retained, in order to instil his  
profound knowledge of the best  
soldier-building sport into the  
younger members of the gener-  
ation.By Mr. W. E. Berry it was  
suggested that a national testi-  
monial to Driscoll should be  
raised, and within a few minutes  
of the mention of this no less a  
sum than £1,700 was raised. The  
testimonial, however, cannot re-  
main a national one; it is bound  
to become a universal one, for in  
America no boxer has ever com-  
pelled the admiration that Driscoll  
did.When in the Army, he was  
among the first to join. Driscoll  
earned many great opinions as an  
instructor. The biggest dunce at  
boxing was never too tedious for  
him to take pains with. He  
worked so hard that he was once  
in danger of going into a decline,  
but he spared no endeavour to  
impart to others his own  
gallant temperament, and there  
is no man on earth  
with greater aptitude than he to  
teach boxing as it should be  
known and practised.Now that schools other than  
the public schools are to have  
their boxing instructors, there is  
much work for a man such as  
Driscoll.Though the nation has lost a  
contest-winner, it has found an  
instructor unequalled in the  
world.

## A RACE WITH DEATH.

VAIN WISH TO SEE HIS  
NATIVE CITY.How a ship's surgeon sought  
strenuously to keep a sick old  
man alive, that he might realise  
his desire to see his native city  
of Edinburgh before he died, was  
related recently at Liverpool, on  
the arrival of the Canadian  
Pacific liner *Empress of*  
*Britain*.Twenty years ago the Scots-  
man lost his fortune of £20,000  
by rash speculation and went to  
America to retrieve himself. He  
gained considerably in the Yukon  
gold-fields, but lost his health in  
pursuit of wealth.At the age of seventy, broken  
in body, he had but one ambition  
left—to look upon "Auld Reekie"  
once again before he left this  
world.Dr. Caithness, the surgeon on  
the *Empress of Britain*, interested  
himself in the old man's case.  
He realised the traveller to the  
"land o' the leal" was in a critical  
condition, and resolved, if it was  
humanly possible, to keep him in  
life until he could set foot in  
Edinburgh.Just after leaving Quebec, alas,  
cerebral trouble developed,  
followed by paralysis and uncon-  
sciousness. Two nights the  
devoted doctor sat up with the  
patient, but on the fourth day of  
the voyage Death won.

## NOTICES.

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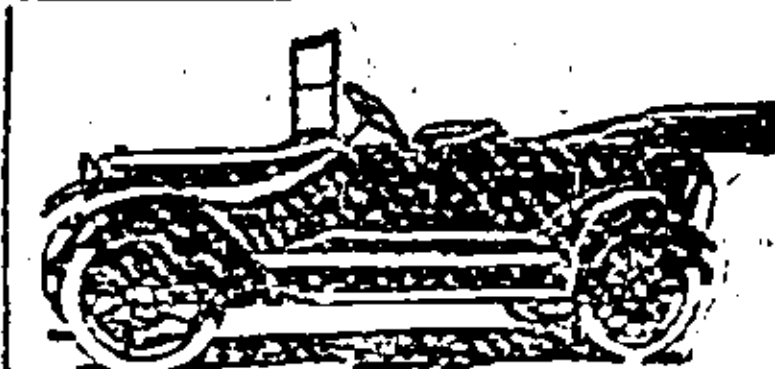
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**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1919.

### A PASSING REMEMBRANCE.

There is a great tendency for modern communities to lose sight of essentials; at least there is a great deal of forgetfulness. We go through life concentrating on the various tasks of the day; we are busy in our offices; we are planning this and resolving that; through the newspapers we watch a world sorting out its tangle of confused ideas and desires; we discuss education; we plan social improvements; we talk of industry as a complex web; in fact, we busy ourselves with all the embellishments that civilisation has given to us, but in the main there is little thought given to those on whom it has fallen to provide for our daily wants. We take the satisfying of them all for granted. From their actual production to their presentation before us, life's necessities pass through such a maze of "business" that we don't often trouble to get back in thought to those who till and plough and reap—those who are the very sustainers of all the life around us. In another part of to-day's issue we give an article that recently appeared in the *Times*, under the heading "After the Harvest," and it is an article that we enjoyed reading, for it took one's thoughts back to home and to scenes that are dear because they are far away. The writer has there sketched an appealing picture, but it is in his closing thoughts that he strikes the true note. To make men proud of working on the land is indeed a valuable work, for they are the only true producers. The craft of husbandry has all others beaten to a standstill when one weighs them in the balance of essentials. It is the foundation on which everything else rests. And is it not strange that in the scale of merit, as commonly judged, it occupies the humblest position?

The slogan of the day is "efficiency," and it is in the rural producing districts where efficiency is most to be found. Modern cities boast of efficiency, and city trained advisers waste reams of paper trying to bring their rural brethren "up to the city standard," but if the percentage of efficiency were as low in the country as it is in the city, large numbers of people would go hungry, who, as it is, find food in abundance. This is not hard to prove. In the country on any day during spring, summer or autumn, one will find everybody working. There is no time to think of strikes; no eight-hour days, no five and six-day weeks. The agricultural worker is at it every day from soon after dawn until, practically dark. His ground is always being planted, tilled and harvested, and there is no such thing as ungarnished crops, unless it be that war or devastation intervenes. There is a very different picture in the cities of the world. Thousands of men are idle; as soon as one industrial dispute calms down another rises to take its place; men are doing tools in greater or lesser number; and the boasted efficiency of the cities is soon seen to dissipate in thin air. As one goes on to think of the thousands of idle rich who are living lives surfeited with luxury, whose very extravagance waste the energies of many workers, one gets a better idea of the value of the humble worker on the soil. "Hodge," as we call him in England, ought to be proud, but he is too near to nature to get that sense of superiority that the useless ones of the earth are so fond of exhibiting. It is the farm labourers of the world who feed the other millions, who work almost without respite, and who, curiously enough, get less pecuniary reward for their labour than any other worker. It is a remarkable truth.

After sober reflection on the graded values of men's contributions to the work of this life, it is really not surprising to find that there has arisen a revolutionary school of thought, which says: "Away with all this falsity." We call the exponents of that school by various names; some we call Socialists, some we call Bolsheviks, and some we haven't troubled to name at all. With the realisation of the worth of the humble workers, men have risen up and are saying "To such as these should the ultimate power be given," and if all men were honest they would agree. But humanity has edged itself about with certain ideas and structures begotten of civilisation that prevent direct and sudden changes. Labourites and moderate Socialists are content to work along paths of peaceful propaganda, realising that it is only by the consent of an intelligent majority that government by the workers can supersede government by interest cliques. Those who seek to establish that order before the time is ripe are imperilling the whole structure of civilisation. That is what the Bolsheviks are doing. By force they are trying to set up that which only reason can hope to raise. We have said before that it is not with their ideals as a whole that we quarrel, but with their efforts at a premature forcing. To the philosophic mind there is much to be heartened in a contemplation of the simple life of the world's rural workers. Amid all the strife of politics these men of the soil keep "the noiseless tenor of their way." Sharing nature's contentment, they at least have a grip on essentials and in consequence are content to let pass all the gaudy trappings of modern civilisation. It is a question that many are asking with sincerity, whether men generally will not have to get nearer to Mother Nature before they find the happiness that now seems so illusive.

### NOTES & COMMENTS.

#### SPORT OUT EAST.

The opening of the first playground for Chinese children in Shanghai is an interesting sign of the times. It is indicative of the growing interest being shown in outdoor pastimes by the Chinese. Here in the South, we have seen truly astounding progress made by Chinese youths in the realm of sport during the past few years. Most of us can remember when there were less than a dozen Chinese tennis players in Hongkong, when Chinese cricket and football clubs did not exist and when not the slightest interest was manifested by the Chinese community in athletics in any form. What do we find nowadays? The Colony's best exponents of tennis, football and, in a lesser degree, cricket are Chinese, to say nothing of their prowess in such games as basket-ball and volleyball. This remarkable change is not a fleeting development either, for if there is one thing characteristic of the Chinese sportsman it is the serious manner in which he trains and applies himself to whatever he takes in hand. We have seen that in the case of football and tennis, particularly. One begins to wonder when the Chinese will take up boxing in same thorough-going spirit. They are so alert and agile that they ought to show up well in the fistic art, especially in the lighter classes.

#### A WORD FOR THE YOUNGSTERS.

Children always copy their elders, and so it is that Chinese juveniles of to-day reflect the enthusiasm for sport of those older than themselves. We see that evidenced all round us. On every available bit of waste land, Chinese boys may be observed engaged in "scratch" football matches, on the results of which they appear to place as much importance as the players in an English Cup final. The "placing" of the teams may be a little astray, and what does it matter if there be only imaginary boundary lines? A whistle is generally raked up from somewhere, by the use of which some diminutive youngster exercises the powers of a very real dictator. And how the kiddies enjoy the tussles! It all takes our memories back to the time when we were boys, doesn't it? But this is a new experience for these young Chinese, and it is making finer men of them, too. They are bound to benefit from healthy outdoor exercise. But where have many of them a place in which to enjoy themselves? Nowhere save the streets or odd bits of unoccupied land. European children are in pretty much the same plight too. In every well-ordered community, the playtime of the little ones is catered for by the authorities. Hongkong is sadly behind most places in this regard. Let us hope that this question will in future receive more attention than it has in the past. We owe it to the children in our midst, whether European or otherwise, to see that adequate playgrounds are provided.

#### INTERNATIONAL SPORT.

We are gratified to see that the Hongkong Football Association intends fixing up an attractive international match, between teams representative of England and Scotland, for the Christmas holidays, and that the proceeds are to go to the deserving Devastated France Fund. The Association is always ready to use its influence on behalf of charities, and in this connection a word must also be said for the players, without whom, of course, such fixtures would be impossible. This Boxing Day match should be a great one, and, by reason of the friendly rivalry aroused, the French Fund ought to benefit very considerably. We like these international contests and would that there were more of them in Hongkong, not only in football but in other branches of sport also. There is endless scope for fixtures of this order in Hongkong, in which the Chinese and others would no doubt take a very active interest. On the sports field, representatives of various races can learn to appreciate and get to know each other better. Events of this kind can do a world of good. Let us have more of them.

#### A EUROPEAN'S HIGH HONOUR.

Major W. S. Nathan, C.M.G., Agent and General Manager of the Kálan Mining Administration, has been decorated with a very high Japanese order, the Second Class of the Sacred Treasure, a decoration seldom awarded to a foreigner.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### HIGH PRICES AND HEAVY TAXES ARE STERN SCHOOL-MASTERS.—Sir Donald Maclean.

The Anderson Music Co. has issued a dainty calendar for the coming New Year, bearing a pretty study of a girl's head.

There is sure to be a crowded house at the Boxing Tournament on Saturday. Booking opened at Moutrie's this morning and in a brief space of time practically all the reserved seats were sold.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. Ho Ngok Lau, \$25.

The Chinese charged with entering 27 ten-rupee notes at the Mercantile Bank of India with the intent to defraud the Bank on the 8th inst. was to-day committed by Mr. J. R. Wood to the Sessions.

A Chinese woman was to-day fined \$500, or three months' hard labour, for being in possession of 6½ taels of illicit opium. A female searcher found the drug tied round the woman's waist, at the Hau-Tak Wharf.

A Chinese ex-Police Interpreter was to-day charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison with attempting to obtain a sum of \$82.60 from the China Australia S.S. Co. by virtue of a forged bill. The case was remanded.

Yesterday's health return shows three non-fatal cases of enteric, two cases of diphtheria (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of cerebro-spinal fever. The enteric sufferers were all British, as also was one of the diphtheria cases, the remainder being Chinese.

A robbery with violence has been reported to the Police. Mr. Yung Kan-chau, living at No. 15, Seymour Terrace, says that whilst returning in a chair to his residence after landing from the Canton steamer wharf at 12.30 yesterday morning, he was set upon when near Blake Gardens by two men. They forced the coolies to lower the chair after which they laid hands on him and stole a handbag containing a quantity of clothing, the whole valued at \$40. From his pockets also they extracted money to the amount of \$72.30. Having got all that they wanted, the robbers disappeared into the darkness.

Two banished whose feelings of home-sickness induced them to return to the Colony shared the same fate in being caught by the Police. The one said that he returned to the Colony to obtain money from his mother to start a business, and the other, who was a seaman and just returned from London, gave it out that he dropped into the Colony to transfer his family to the country. Notwithstanding these excuses, they were punished by the Magistrate this morning with sentences of nine months' and one year's hard labour respectively. The stocks will also be brought into requisition at the expiry of their terms.

### THE MAILS.

#### SOME MORE SHIPPING RUMOURS.

Hongkong has been full of rumours these last two days regarding supposed wrecks and in consequence there has been a little extra work for newspaper men, who have only succeeded in ascertaining that one wreck has taken place—this being the sinking of the s.s. Lien Shing, with such disastrous loss of life.

Last evening there were stories going round as to the fate of the Shinkuku Maru that is bringing a European mail up from Negapatnam. She was due to arrive yesterday and her non-appearance must have set tongues wagging. We have enquired at the Post Office to-day and learn that up to fifteen minutes no signal had yet been received. As the Gap Rocket land line went out of order this morning it may be that the ship will come in without being signalled. At any rate there are at present no fears for her safety, because it is known that the monsoon might easily delay the boat's arrival.

### NEIGHBOURS WHO SQUABBLE.

#### JAPANESE SUMMONS AGAINST EUROPEAN.

Mallory Street is a dangerous locality for the unwary pedestrian, for the neighbours appeared to have made a pastime of throwing water, sand, flower-pots and other missiles at one another. In one of these episodes a quarrel seemed to have resulted, followed later by the issuing of a summons by the damaged party against the successful participant.

At the Police Court, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, this morning, Ekuta, a Japanese woman living on the 3rd floor of No. 1 Mallory Street, brought a summons of disorderly behaviour against Mrs. B. Waiting, an old European lady, who occupied the 1st floor of the opposite house, No. 2. The alleged misconduct was the pouring of water on the complainant, as the result of which she was completely drenched.

The Magistrate (to the defendant):—Have you anything to say? At this question, the old lady, who appeared to have an imperfect knowledge of English, became excited and made a number of disjointed statements the drift of which was that she did not know what "that little person" (referring to the complainant) wanted with her. She lived alone and had continually been pestered with the attentions of the neighbours. "I prayed them leave me alone, leave me quiet to finish my time," she said. "I take summons against her?"

His Worship:—No. She summons you.

The defendant:—Oh, very well, very well.

The complainant, Ekuta, in evidence, stated that about 3 p.m. on the 3rd instant she went to visit a friend who lived on the second floor of No. 2 Mallory Street. Whilst going up the staircase, the defendant who was standing on the verandah and had seen her enter, met her on the landing with a receptacle containing salt water and splashed her all over with it, completely drenching her clothes. She returned to her house which was on the other side of the street, and effected a change of clothing after which she went to the Police Station and reported the matter. A few days later, whilst she was on her verandah, the defendant came out on to her own, which was exactly opposite and made a motion of spitting at her. She took no notice of it, but went back into her room.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the complainant said she knew the defendant but had not spoken to her previously.

Is there any reason why she should pour water on you? No, I had no idea. I had said and thrown at me before by other persons. Even Europeans who passed through the street always had something to throw at me. Another occasion on which I had water thrown at me was last month when someone drenched me from behind whilst I was going down the staircase. His Worship (to defendant):—Have you any question to put to the witness?—I don't want to put any questions. They won't leave me alone. They made much noise outside my door. I was afraid they would come in and pull me out.

On this particular date did you throw water on her?—Honestly I did. I must say honestly I did. That was the only time I did. If I am to be punished, then punish me.

The defendant at first refused to go into the witness box to give evidence, but when the Magistrate suggested that she might have some reasons to give she went into the box muttering: "I have to defend myself. I want to give some reason."

At the conclusion of the taking of the oath, she added:—"If I don't speak the truth come and take me away. I don't want to live any more."

The Magistrate:—Now what's the trouble all about?

The defendant (greatly agitated): I don't know, I don't know.

Why did you throw water on her?—Because they threaten me, always come up and threaten. I am a lonely widow. They threaten me with something if I go out. I threaten them, saying that I would know them if anything happened to me. I paid my rent, and they did not leave me alone. I have no witness. Take my word as you have taken hers.

The complainant, in reply to the Magistrate, said that she did not

### SECURITY FOR COSTS.

#### A SUPREME COURT CASE.

At the Supreme Court this morning two applications were made before the Chief Justice Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., and Mr. Justice Gompertz.

On August 25 last, judgment was given in favour of the a.s. Castlefield Steamship Company of Hongkong for damages against Tsong Yue, shipowner of Shanghai in an action brought in connection with a charter-party. The amount of damages was referred by the Court to arbitration. Since then the defendant has filed a notice of appeal, which is due to come on for hearing on January 5. This morning there was a motion brought before the Court by the defendant asking for the arbitration proceedings to be stayed until after the hearing of the appeal. There was also a motion by the plaintiff Company asking for security for costs as the defendant is resident outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton) appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. A. E. Crew) for the defendants.

Mr. Pollock before making his own motion for a stay of the arbitration made preliminary objection to the motion for security for costs, pointing out that Messrs. Hastings and Hastings could only act on instructions from their legal principals in Shanghai and that they had not had time to hear from them regarding that motion for security. The motion should never have been filed at all just now, for there was plenty of time to file such a motion before the hearing of the appeal came on. It savoured very much of forcing things. As soon as they heard from Shanghai they would arrange the matter.

Mr. Pollock went on to refer to the correspondence which had passed between the Hongkong solicitors, and proceeded to argue thereon.

After hearing Mr. Pollock's arguments, their Lordships did not uphold his plea that the motion for security of costs was unreasonable, and made an order for security to be given, but the actual question of the costs was reserved.

The motion for a stay of the arbitration will be gone into to-morrow morning.

#### "WHERE SHELLS LANDED."

The 123 places within the environs of Paris where shells from the German "Berthas" landed with deadly precision are shown in an interesting map published first by the French journal, *Excelsior*, and recently forwarded by Thos. Cook & Son to all their agents. The positions of the bombardment take an interesting significance, as the map shows a decided concentration of the fire on the centre of the city, while the outskirts, although liberally spattered with stragglers, were not so thoroughly covered. During the fierce bombardment by these monsters 256 persons were killed and 620 wounded. The map shows a strip of heavy casualties extending from the northern limits to the centre of the city. Among the better known sections struck are the Tuilleries, the Hospital Villenim, Jardine de Luxembourg and Rue des Invalides. According to Mr. George F. Harrison, the General Manager of Thos. Cook & Son, who returned to New York from a trip through the devastated areas of France and from the war-affected sections of England this year, the marks of the raids by air and by the "Big Berthas" are still deplorably seen.

visit No. 2 Mallory Street more than once or twice a month. There was no damage to her clothes except they were wet through.

His Worship (to the defendant): I will fine you \$1. I will ask you not to throw water or sand at other people for the next three months. You will sign a bond of \$50 for three months. If you have any complaint you must go to the Police.

The defendant replied that she had reported to the Police but could find nobody to take up her case. The neighbours had a habit of throwing bamboo and flower-pots from their floors on to people in the street. "Will I be fined or hanged for it?" She asked the Magistrate.

His Worship said that if she had anything to report she was to go to the No. 2 Police Station, where she would be heard.

The defendant:—I hope so, I hope so. But I must not say anything more, I must not say anything more. May I wish you "good morning" and leave?

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

His election as Worshipful Master of the Company of Musicians will not give Sir Edward Cooper, London's next Lord Mayor, quite such autocratic powers as were enjoyed by some of his predecessors. For more than three centuries the Master of the Musicians was the supreme authority for regulating the public performance of music in London, and a fine of forty shillings was the penalty for performing without his sanction. Nominally it has still the right to levy that fine on unauthorised musicians, but—unfortunately, some may think—is without power to enforce his authority.

Even the Canadian urchins are "strong" for the Prince, as the following human little story shows. When His Royal Highness was being shown round Toronto, a grimy-faced youngster, clad in a bathing suit and a pair of trousers tied up with a piece of rope, dashed out in front of him and, coming to a sudden standstill, gravely saluted the Royal visitor. The hair to the British Throne smiled at the youngster, shook his hand, and patted him kindly on the head. Then turning to his rather scandalised entourage, the Prince said:—"Well, that was the coolest way to come and greet me, anyway."

There is practically no unemployment among women in Toronto, according to the statement of Mr. J. A. Miller, head of the Ontario Government's Labour Bureau in that city. This, he said, was due in large measure to the flourishing condition of the marriage market. "The English ladies did not by any means corner the Canadian Tommies," he concluded with a chuckle. "Generally," said Mr. Miller, "demands for labour in the city and rural districts remain keen. Returned soldiers do not show the same desire to stay in the city that the others do, and we are placing a large number of returned men throughout the country."

Having occasion to cross the precincts of the ancient palace of Whitehall I could not resist the temptation (says "Diary" of the *Westminster Gazette*) to peep into the building which was for so long the Press Bureau—the chief home of Dora. The newspaper and news agency representatives who passed innumerable weary hours there would scarcely recognise their old haunt. A wonderful transfiguration has taken place. The dirt and the litter, the generally unkempt and makeshift appearance of the place, have disappeared. Gone is the semi-circle of telephone boxes by which Dora communicated with the outer world, and gone also is the more famous Paris-London telephone box, which the Peace Conference brought into existence. Instead, there are now visible the graceful curves and columns and the shining mahogany rostrum of the Royal United Service Institution lecture theatre. The decorators have been busy indeed, and the building is still packed with scaffolding. Outside, the engine of a vacuum-cleaning machine works industriously.

The following suggestive thoughts by George Saintsbury appear in the *Bookman* for September.—That originality is not the most common feature of new books, is not a very rash or contentious proposition. But things might become less peaceful if an attempt were made to define originality, or at least the ways of securing it. For a good many years past the idea of it has been very mainly confined to style; and even to one part of style—that is to say, phraseology. We have been told that we must not repeat old phrases, however good they are—that everything of the kind must be personal and new. It was probably wrong of Shakespeare to use four such frightful common words, so ordinarily put together, as "The rest is silence," he should have sought something more in the Goncourtian or Meredithian manner. But perhaps there has been a mistake here, or at any rate a too exclusive devotion to one side of the question. The more excellent side of originality—certainly the rarer may possibly be discovered elsewhere—in the ability to find, and make good, a distinct and independent point of view. The field of thought on almost all questions has been so much trdden: the claims have been so marked and overmarked and cross-prospected, that it is not easy to secure such a position of vantage.



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## SURPLUS RICE FUNDS.

TO BE DEVOTED TO HOSPITALS.

A meeting of the committee of the Tung Wah Hospital was held on Sunday to consider the question of how to allocate the balance of the money collected in aid of the recent rice shortage. It will be remembered that over \$140,000 was raised among the Chinese during the recent rice troubles to feed the poor of the colony. Over \$60,000 was spent in the distribution of congee and in the sale of cheap rice to the labouring classes of Hongkong. There is a surplus in hand of \$83,000 which it was decided at the meeting on Sunday to set aside as follows:-

1. A sum of \$20,000 for the building of an extension to the Tung Wah Hospital. Owing to the large increase in the Chinese population of the Colony the capacity of this Hospital has been taxed severely, thus making an extension imperative. The extension contemplated will, it is expected, meet present and future needs.

2. A sum of \$10,000 to be used for the building of a consumptive ward in the Kwong Wah Hospital at Yaumatei. This is also an urgent need as the neighbourhood of the Tung Wah Hospital is at present too densely populated. It has been decided to give \$10,000 to the Kwong Wah Hospital for the erection of a consumptive ward for the convenience of both the Hospitals.

A sum of \$20,000 to be given to the new maternity hospital to be built at West Point. The site of this maternity hospital is to be given by the Government and the hospital will be under the Public Dispensary. West Point is one of the most thickly populated parts of the Island and there is a pressing need for a maternity hospital there. The surplus of \$83,000 will be set aside to meet future emergencies such as a possible rice famine, etc.

## YELLOW FEVER.

TO BE MADE NOTIFIABLE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health) proposed that the Board make yellow fever notifiable in order that the Hongkong schedule of notifiable diseases might be rendered more complete and so that those people who received from here weekly or monthly reports of the number of cases of notifiable diseases might feel more assured than they were at present. Although yellow fever did not occur in this Colony, nevertheless they must bear in mind that there was a possibility of its occurring, and also for the reason that should yellow fever be accidentally imported into the Colony they should have the disease notified to them early. It was a disease with a high mortality rate and it was extremely important that the Board should get early information of its outbreak or of the importation of any case. He was not at all anxious to create any alarm on the subject. He did not anticipate that yellow fever was probably going to be introduced into the Colony, but they must bear in mind that it might be and that they had here the particular mosquito concerned in the transmission of the disease from one person to another. He would ask, therefore, if the members agreed that the disease be added to the schedule of notifiable diseases.

Dr. Koch strongly seconded the Medical Officer's recommendation. He said there was no need

## NEED OF CHRISTIAN PROPAGANDA.

BISHOP LANDER SPEAKS OUT.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, (Dr. Lander) preached a very stirring sermon last Sunday on behalf of the Bible Society at St. John's Cathedral. In the course of it he urged the importance of a propaganda—the pen is mightier than the sword. To-day the Press wields enormous influence; the stage and the moving pictures also. Bolshevism was mainly spread by propaganda, and quoting the Bishop of Peterborough, he said "a Christian revival the world over is the only effective cure for Bolshevism. I will go further, and say that a world-wide Christian propaganda is the only hope for any reconstruction of society which will be worthy at once of the men who have died, and of the unborn peoples whose lives will be so largely shaped by the world which we now create. In large measure still the peoples of the world are plastic. The very fact that nothing as yet is settled, that the future is very uncertain, keeps men's minds open to any dominant impression which may come along. But the world-wide unrest, deplorable though it may be from some points of view, is plain proof that the peoples of the world are impressionable to an extraordinary degree at this time. They are dissatisfied with the old state of affairs which is passing away, and they have not yet made up their minds on what lines the train of progress shall run. Never in history was the Christian Church more palpably called to a propaganda which, in earnestness in organisation, in skilful direction and in co-operation between the various Churches, should surpass anything either sacred or secular which has yet been known."

Bishop Lander urged members of the Church of England to arouse themselves and do their share in this day of opportunity. The Church of Rome was doing her part with great zeal, witness the spacious and costly building her members had erected at the very doors of the Anglican cathedral. The non-Episcopal Church in China was raising millions of dollars for their Church extension schemes. But the Anglican Church has received instructions to reduce their staff because of the high dollar and the apparent inability of the English Church members in the East to help. If English Churchmen out here lived simply to make their pile of money in order to live the rest of their lives in luxurious ease and to make their children to live without working, then, so far as they were concerned, the sooner the Church of England perished and a more worthy Church took its place the better.

to be frightened about it, but considering the frequent communication between here and America and particularly the intercourse between America and the Canal Zone, it was a very wise precaution. The Canal Zone had at one time been a hotbed of yellow fever. The mortality when the first effort was made there was very high and it was only when the Americans took the sanitation of the place in hand that the work was finally completed. While the disease had been very much subdued they must consider the possibility of a mosquito being a passenger, infecting a human passenger, and introducing the fever here. The recommendation was approved.

## AFTER THE HARVEST.

A DISCOURSE FOR PREACHERS.

A correspondent writes to the Times:-

Only those who have to preach harvest sermons year by year know how difficult they are to compose and write. If they do not actually deal with agriculture they must at least have an agricultural tincture about them. In a country village church they will be addressed to some exceedingly wise and shrewd folk, to men who have been farming all their lives, and who come of a long line of ancestors, nearly all of whom have been connected with farming in the past. Be exceedingly careful, therefore.

For instance, you may be going to use that excellent text out of Hosea, "Break up your fallow ground." But before you do so you had better be quite sure you know exactly what fallow ground is, look the word "fallow" up in a dictionary, and also ask some of your oldest farmers what it means. You will be quite surprised. What your dictionary has to say will surprise you, and so will some of the answers of your farmers to your query. One of them, a man of 80, once told me he never had rightly known the meaning of "fallow." So when you explain that text and talk about fallow ground you will, I fancy, still have to hedge a bit.

Pray be careful. It would never do for you to be convicted of not knowing the difference between rye and barley, as happened recently in the case of one of those youthful models of omniscience whom a wise and beneficent Government sent to instruct our farmers in a certain part of Yorkshire.

Talk sense and use simple English. Do not, for example, ask of an amazed and bewildered country congregation, such a question as this—"My brethren, I ask you, is there any finality in a bee?" And if you come and preach at our festival and make it an opportunity for speaking about foreign missions—Aha! You know what I mean: "The fields are white already to harvest."—We feel that we have been "had," taken in, brought to church under false pretences, for to us the harvest is the harvest and not a foreign mission. And do not call the Harvest Festival "the glorification of Saint Cailliflower." It is nothing of the sort.

But if you can get farm labourers to understand that their calling is one of the most ancient and honourable of all callings, which it most certainly is, you will not have done so badly, will you?

You remember that witty saying of a Frenchman: "He who first planted cabbage in a row was a genius?" It takes a Frenchman to say a thing like that; and, of course, he was perfectly right. You can sow your cabbages broadcast if you like, the right way is to plant them in a row. But the man who first found that out, what of him? Of course, he was a genius. But what is a genius? It is the supreme gift of whom? The man who made the first plough was just as much a genius as the man who made the first violin. You know why a stack is almost invariably built with its sides tapering inwards from the top towards the base. Yet, you know, human beings always follow the line of least resistance, and it would be much easier to build a stack with its sides perpendicular. But what about the man who first found out the proper way to build a stack? "Oh," say you, "he learned by experience, and he used his wits." Quite so, but who provided him with brains and wits?

The farmer of to-day has an accumulated fund of knowledge inherited from an enormously long line of ancestors. Have you, has he, any conception of the exceeding length of that line? No doubt he is constantly adding to his store of wisdom and knowledge, constantly making use of new inventions. And yet for all that there are certain things which he does, and in the doing of which he will never make any alteration. He does them just as did his remotest forefathers. He needs, for instance, on his farm, water for his stock. And if there is no convenient water supply, be it a pond or river, he must have a pond.

About a year ago there died an old friend of mine, a woodman, one of those truly delightful, wise, old "ancients" to whose accounts of bygone manners and customs one could listen by the hour—moreover he talked the broadest of broad Yorkshire. One day he said to me, "Do you know how to make a pond?" Of course I did not. Then he said that many years

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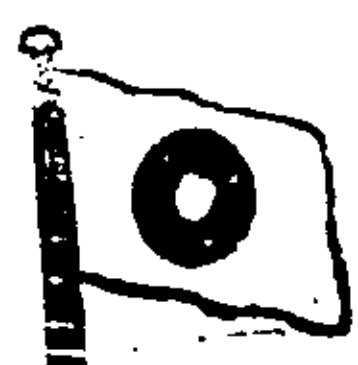
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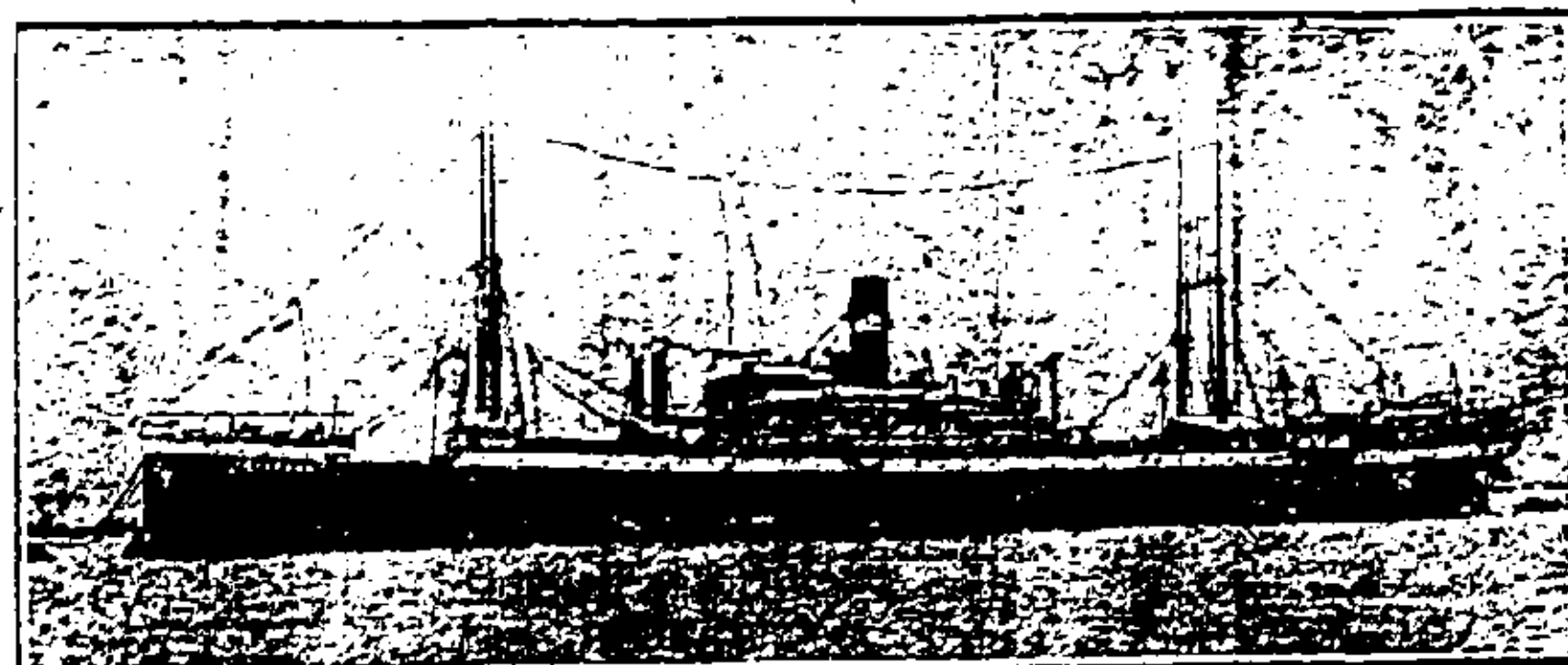
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The N.Y.K. s.s. KAIFUKU M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon & Singapore on the 25th Nov. and is expected here on the 15th Dec.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 22nd Nov. and is expected here on the 29th Dec.

The N.Y.K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Manila on the 28th Nov. and is expected here on the 19th Dec.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Yokohama on 27th November, left there 28th November, at noon, and is due at Vancouver, on 10th December.

The N.Y.K. s.s. IYO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 29th Nov. and is expected here on the 7th Jan.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TOYOM. No. 2 (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta, for this port via Singapore on the 4th Dec. and is expected here on the 25th Dec.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TSUSHIMA MARU (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 7th Dec. and is expected here on the 10th Dec.

The N.Y.K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 5th Dec. and is expected here on the 11th Dec.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TENSIN M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct, on the 6th Dec. and is expected here on the 29th Dec.

The B. I. s.s. JAPAN left Singapore for this Port on the 6th instant and is due here on the 12th instant.

The R.M.S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai on the 24th Nov. and is due here on or about the 26th December.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Yokohama on 4th Dec. left there 6th Dec. noon, and is due at Vancouver on 18th Dec.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived at Singapore on 7th Dec., leaves there 14th Dec., and is due at Hongkong on 21st Dec.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Yokohama agency advising that the s.s. NILE sailed from that port on December 8th, and she may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on December 15th.

## TIDE TABLE.

8th to 14th-December, 1919.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
8th	10 45	4 45	13th	11 45	5 45
9th	9 45	3 45	14th	10 45	4 45
10th	10 45	4 45	15th	9 45	3 45
11th	11 45	5 45	16th	10 45	4 45
12th	12 45	6 45	17th	11 45	5 45
13th	1 45	7 45	18th	12 45	6 45
14th	2 45	8 45	19th	1 45	7 45

m morning a afternoon.

## VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Tsushima M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 10
Nishimura	A.L.	Dec. 11
Kunajiri M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 12
Nippon M.	T.K.K.	Dec. 11
Fushimi M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 13
West Ira	R.D. Co.	Dec. 14
Montague	A.L.	Dec. 15
Alps M.	O.S.K.	Dec. 16
Dilwara	P. & O.	Dec. 16
Eldridge	A.L.	Dec. 16
West Inship	F.M. Co.	Dec. 17
Tenyo M.	T.K.K.	Dec. 18
Mishima M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 18
Harold D.	R.D. Co.	Dec. 18
Waban	A.L.	Dec. 19
Montague	C.P.O.S.	Dec. 19
Novara	P. & O.	Dec. 19
Crevecœur	A.L.	Dec. 20
Nile	C.M.	Dec. 20
Arabia M.	O.S.K.	Dec. 20
Bravecoeur	S. & D.	Dec. 20
Kadomo	B.L.	Dec. 23
Tango M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 24
West Caddoa	P.M. Co.	Dec. 24
Ida M.	A.D.	Dec. 24
E. of Russia	C.P.O.S.	Dec. 25
West Conob	P.M. Co.	Dec. 26
Sado M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 26
Dongola	P. & O.	Dec. 27
Edmore	A.L.	Dec. 28
Durban M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 28
Wawlonia	A.L.	Dec. 29
West Caddoa	S. & D. 1st Half Jan.	
Alps M.	O.S.K.	B. of Dec.
Amur M.	O.S.K.	E. of Dec.
West Vega	P.M. Co.	Jan. 3
Montague	C.P.O.S.	Jan. 3
Sumatra M.	O.S.K.	Jan. 4
Tokushima	N.Y.K.	Jan. 4
Knight Templar	B.L.	Jan. 5
Arabian Prince	S.T. Co.	Jan. 8
West Hepburn	R.D. Co.	Jan. 10
Grace D.	C.P.O.S.	Jan. 15
Shinyo M.	T.K.K.	Jan. 15
Iconium	A.L.	Jan. 20
Katori M.	N.Y.K.	Jan. 21
Siberia M.	T.K.K.	Jan. 23
St. Albans	P. & O.	Jan. 25
Atreus	B.L.	Jan. 28
China	C.M. Co.	Jan. 31
Penang M.	N.Y.K.	B. of Jan.
Borneo M.	O.S.K.	B. of Jan.
Nikko M.	N.Y.K.	M. of Jan.
Persia M.	T.K.K.	Feb. 3
Changsha	B. & S.	Feb. 3

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Inaba M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 11
Kwongsang	J.M. Co.	Dec. 11
Sinkiang	B. & S.	Dec. 11
Taksang	J.M. Co.	Dec. 12
Loongsang	J.M. Co.	Dec. 12
Haiching	D.L. Co.	Dec. 12
Kumsang	J.M. Co.	Dec. 13
Taming	B. & S.	Dec. 13
Teian	B. & S.	Dec. 14
Kaijo M.	O.S.K.	Dec. 14
Chipshing	J.M. Co.	Dec. 14
Japan	P. & O.	Dec. 15
Tijlatap	J.C.J.L.	Dec. 16
Quinnebang	D.L. Co.	Dec. 16
Chatsang	J.M. Co.	Dec. 16
Kaifong	B. & S.	Dec. 16
Kaifuku M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 16
Lucbow	B. & S.	Dec. 16
Yatsing	J.M. Co.	Dec. 17
Ganges M.	O.S.K.	Dec. 17
Soshu M.	O.S.K.	Dec. 17
Tjimanoeck	J.C.J.L.	Dec. 18
Haibong	D.L. Co.	Dec. 19
Nikko M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 20
Hinsang	J.M. Co.	Dec. 20
Kawachi M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 20
Toyo M.	N.Y.K.	Dec. 25
Hwah-Wu	N.Y.K.	M. of Dec.
Tjitaroem	J.C.J.L.	Jan. 2
Shisen M.	O.S.K.	Jan. 2
Aki M.	N.Y.K.	Jan. 16

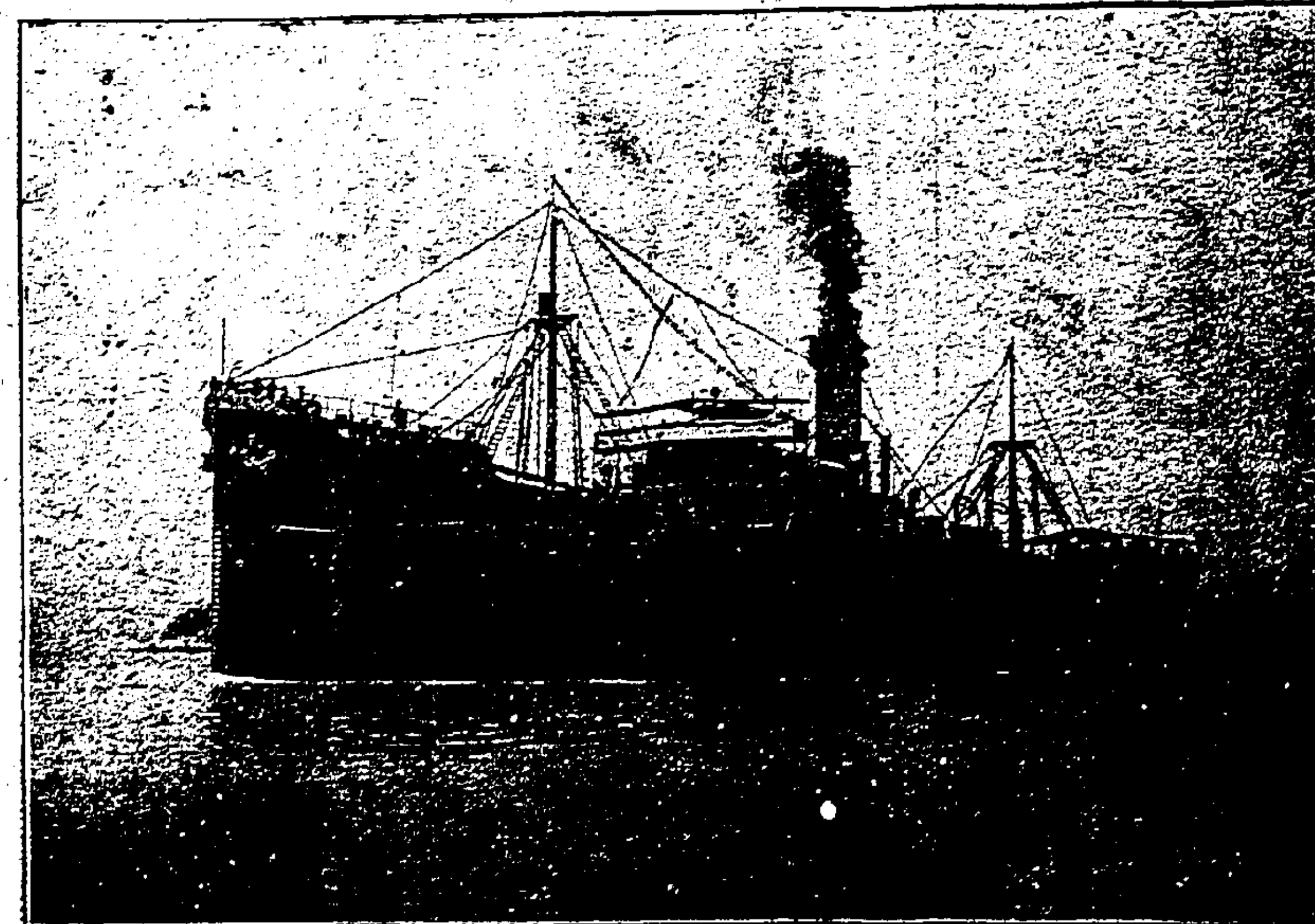
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.







## CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship  
"PENANG MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 14th December, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA  
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1919.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From BOMBAY &amp; SINGAPORE

THE Company's Steamship  
"NANKING MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, on the 7th December, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 13th November, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,  
Y. YASUDA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1919

## CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From OSAKA KOBE, &  
MOJI.The Company's Steamship  
"KASADO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, on the 6th December Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 12th December will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,  
Y. YASUDA,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 17th Nov/1919.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T	5/2
Demand	5/2 1/4
30 d/s	5/2 3/8
60 d/s	5/2 1/2
4 m/s	5/2 3/8
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	220 1/4
T/T Japan	203
T/T India	224
Demand, India	224
T/T San Francisco & New York	101 1/2
T/T Java	253
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	11 04
Demand, Paris	—

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	5/4
4 m/s. D/P	5/4 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	5/4 3/8
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	5/4 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	102 3/8
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	11 43
6 m/s. France	11 54
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	101 1/4
T/T Bombay	224
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	224
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	213
Demand, Singapore	220 1/4
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	3 80 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	29
Bar Silver, per oz forward	75 73 3/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts pieces	\$2 dis.
" 10 "	par.
" 5 "	\$40 pm.
Canton coins	4 1/4 pm.
Silver 1/4 down.	

## BREVITIES.

Java famous for its coffee, produces one-seventh of the world's supply of cane sugar.

From three to six million school children in the United States are underfed, says Miss Jesse R. Haver, legislative representative of the National Consumers' League.

The largest vaults in the United States are said to be owned by a Cincinnati bank. The main door of the vaults weighs 76,000 pounds and the walls of the vaults are 26 inches thick, being made of railroad rails, concrete and glass slag.

The first step in the evolution of the automobile is said to be made by a French engineer, Joseph Cugnot, who in 1769 conceived the idea of transporting war material in a type of vehicle in which steam should be the motive power.

A New Zealand sea snail secretes an indelible crimson ink. The chrysanthemum was introduced into England from China in 1790.

London *Lancet* reports several cases in which teeth, knocked out of their sockets, have been replaced successfully by dentists.

Science has never determined in what manner rats transport eggs. It is believed that they carry on nest robbing in gangs.

On Peruvian highlands is found a plant called "vegetable sheep." In color and form, it resembles a sheep at a little distance. The natives use it for fuel.

A species of the dwarf Greenland fir, estimated to be 200 years old, although less than two feet high, grows near Kummelstown, Pa.

The largest statue in the world will be carved from the natural rock in the inland sea of Seto, Japan. It will be an effigy of Nichiren, the Japanese patron saint.

A tiny yellow bird in India makes its nest from two leaves of a tree, sewed together, which protects it from the keen eyes of its enemies.

It is proposed to erect a wireless station on the coast of British Columbia with a speaking radius of 6000, which would establish wireless communication with the Orient.

A chemist testified that beer contained 2.75 per cent alcohol when it left Milwaukee contained 5 to 15 per cent when it reached Chicago, the result of being exposed to the sun.

The first steel ship launched was the *Ethel*, built on the Tyne 42 years ago.

Only as early as 1836 the typewriter was a sensation and its users were centres of interest.

A game of cards said to have suggested the system of life insurance now so universal.

The flamingo stands, instead of sits, on its nest to hatch its eggs.

During the winter a toad can go without food for from four to six months.

Snowflakes are caught as they fall and photographed, in order to obtain beautiful and novel art designs.

The famous Trinidad asphalt lake has been found of uniform character down to 150 feet below the surface.

No white man was able to enter Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, until 1904 when Francis Younghusband fought his way in.

Cafes take the place of clubs in Paris, the very few clubs existing there being mostly gambling resorts.

Alabama leads the United States in peanut production, its land devoted to this industry covering as much as 1,000,000 acres.

Rain falls sometimes in the Sahara Desert, and scientists have discovered underground streams that could be made available for water.

German has about 4,000,000 trade union workers.

## COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER  
CO., (1918), Ltd.

The report of the above Company for presentation to the shareholders at the first ordinary general meeting to be held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on Saturday, 20th instant, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., states:—

The General Managers have now to lay before the shareholders a statement of accounts and balance sheet for the 14 months ending 30th September, 1919.

The Gross Profit for the above period is...\$186,059.75

After allowing for:—

Interest... 21,900.81

Charges... 6,497.19

Writing off for depreciation on the Company's Lines, Buildings and Machinery, &c. ... 42,980.25

71,378.35

The Balance to be dealt with is...\$114,681.48

which it is proposed to appropriate as follows, viz:—

To pay Consulting Committee's and Auditors' fees ... 2,900.00

To write off Goodwill Account ... 67,000.00

To write off Preliminary expenses in connection with the reconstruction of this Company ... 6,546.13

To transfer to Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts ... 4,902.03

To pay a dividend at the rate of 8% p.a. on 100,000 shares of \$5 each fully paid up for 9 months (from date of Incorporation) ... 30,000.00

To pay a dividend at the rate of 8% p.a. on 100,000 shares of \$1 each paid up for 5 months (from date of first call) ... 3,333.33

\$114,681.48

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with the Articles of Association the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. G. W. Barton, A. H. Compton, and T. F. Hough retire, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Maitland and E. A. M. Williams, the latter acting in place of Mr. A. R. Lowe. Messrs. F. Maitland and A. R. Lowe are eligible for re-appointment.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
General Managers  
Hongkong, 3rd Dec/1919

## PAINTING BY CANDLELIGHT.

## TITIAN'S SECRET.

Night is the painter's close season, unless he gambles on the chance of his work bearing the light of the morning after.

Now comes a portrait painter to whom the lights are all one, a candle or an electric bulb serving him as well and as surely as the sun.

Mr. H. Keyworth Raine, whose portrait of Mrs. Attwood recently hung for a few days on a wall at the Savoy Hotel, and whom the Earl of Eppingham has dubbed a "Knight Painter without the K," tells me (writes a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent) that he has spent eight years in perfecting a colour system which enables him to produce daylight effects with certainty by artificial light.

In support of his theory that for certain effects a candle beats the sun hollow, he quotes Sir

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POPULAR PRICES

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**MILES PER HOUR**

ON

**'SHELL'**

The New British Record created by Captain Gathergood in the recent Aerial Derby.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (South China) LTD.

THE SINCERE COMPANY, LTD.  
NEW ARRIVALS

Woollen Underwear  
Travelling Rugs  
Leather & Woollen Gloves  
Football Stockings  
Mufflers & Over Coatings.

Tel. Nos. 1967-8.

Joshua Ray holds, who believed that Titian's finest work was either done at night or after a minute study of candle-light effect.

Vasari also mentions Gozzoli, the Florentine painter, as working by candle-light.

Mr. Raine considers that he has by his researches completed the rediscovery of the old masters' secrets, and claims what may here be called "material immortality" for his candle-light colouring.

My artistic friends appear a little nervous when asked for an opinion. They are not anxious to live long enough to test the immortality claim, and as to the colour system, they hint that it must be the painter down to a purely mechanical process.

Just to hand:  
**RUGS & CARPETS.**

**HOP CHEONG** 55, Queen's Rd. Central

High-class Furniture Manufacturers, Upholsterers, House-Painters, Removal Contractors, Expert Packers, etc.

And when I urge that all colour mixing is mechanical and almost all of it is done by "rule of thumb," they advise me to stick to my own last.

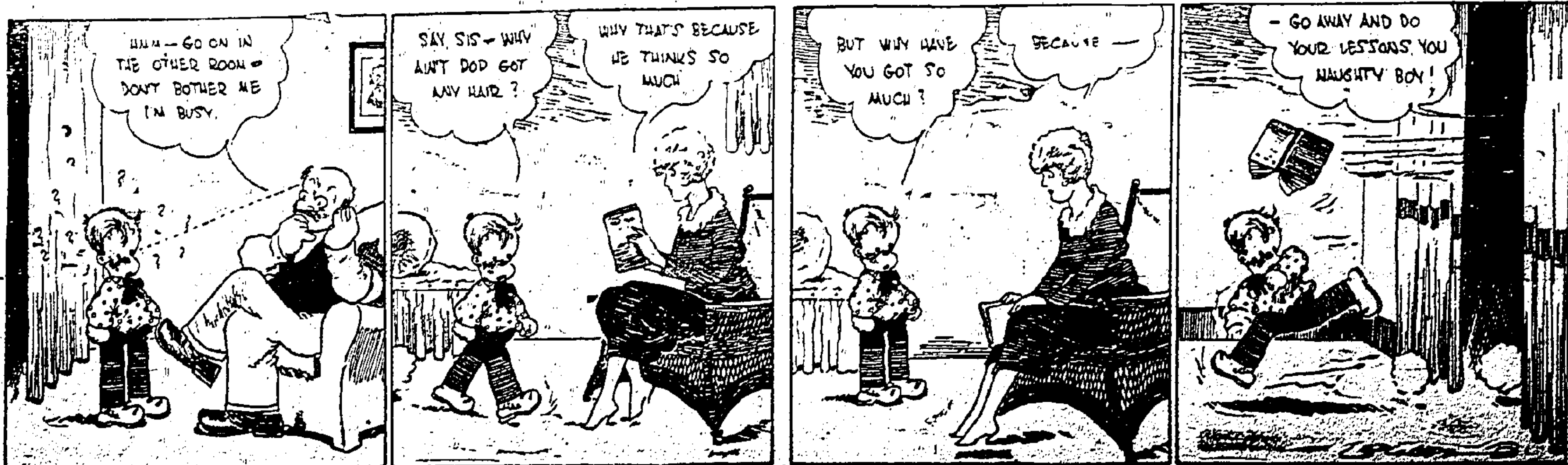
Anyhow, I wish my builder knew the secret and would paint my house some fine night with immortal pigments.

**THE SINNER WHO BECAME SAINT AND THE SAINT WHO BECAME A SINNER**

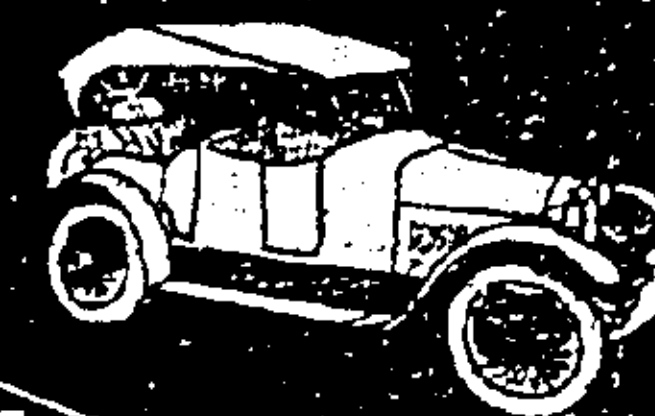
## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

## Sister Seems To Be Rather Sensitive.

## BY BLOSSER



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## HER PAGE



### FASHIONS IN HOSIERY.



Latest reports that the Parisian short skirts are being taken in large quantities by American buyers abroad, lend increased importance to foot gear. These striking stockings are the very smartest for the coming season.

### Designs of the Moment.

Every woman wants two things nowadays—a sense of humour and a sense of proportion. Given these two she will be able to realise that, for all its many exaggerations, dress has much this year that is frankly beautiful, and a higher claim to art than it has had for a very long time past.

Of sleeves—or the absence of sleeves—there is a good deal to be said. It is always a question as to where—provided a sleeve is worn—it shall terminate. A pretty dimpled elbow and a well-shaped forearm are very attractive points, and, provided one possesses these, it is well to have the sleeves cut well above the elbow. But, on the other hand, the little loose sleeve may end anywhere one likes if there is a certain amount of fancy in it. And most arms look graceful which have a loose sleeve terminating somewhere below the elbow. But nowadays the *couturiere* plays many pranks with them. Some of them have a piece cut bodily out, like a substantial bite in a slice of bread and butter. Some are cut away and tied again at the wrist, and some have a tasselled end, which is thrown over the arm scarfwise when the owner remembers to do so.

#### THINGS ARE RARELY WHAT THEY SEEM.

Fashion appears to be greatly in favour of wearing something which suggests something else. Some time ago we were introduced to the satin which is dressed to look like leather, and now it has crept into the realms of our gowns as well. One sees the darker type of walking frock trimmed with this leather-satin with excellent effect, the buttons being covered with the same. Its glossiness makes it a cheerful and useful form of trimming and provides a link between a hat of this type and the dress it accompanies. But another camouflage which is being used *con amore* by the *couturiere* of to-day is printed suede. This is patterned like Paisley or with a close wallpaper design, and some very pretty effects are the result. But it looks like anything rather than suede, and beyond the fact that it is one of the cleverest camouflages ever attempted, one wonders why the manufacturers should have taken infinite pains to disguise something which is excellent in itself. Unless, of course, one looks upon it in the light of a charming material

sunbeams; there was tulle and net and gossamer lace, embossed materials and satins of every description.

But it is the colour to which one is bound to return in reminiscence. A dark little tailor-made suit had touches of Paisley to relieve it, and a black velvet frock scooped out in the front to show a foam white embroidered vest of the most cowbeebly consistency, was completed by a tomato velvet hat trimmed with dark fur. Two adorable little twin frocks stepped into the limelight—one of begonia pink and one of the faded mauve of a dying rose—each embroidered, I fully believe, by the fairies—in great baskets and ribbons of gold bugles, while the skirt of each little gown curled up a wee bit to show a petticoat, all filmy daintiness, and a double of such blue and rose as dreams are made of. There was a lily leaf green and pale gold tissue with floating gold transparencies, and a gown in burnt orange, silver and gold with a skirt of fuchsia taffetas. A shell-pink negligee had touches of mandarin yellow, and to set off all these opulent colour schemes—all the peacock greens and purples and malachites and lacquer tints—there were sober black suits and sober black tea-gowns that rested the eyes before a fresh wonder of colour came floating down from the platform. "Protegeous," Dominie Sampson would have said could he have seen it, and I am not sure whether "Protegeous" is not the only word to describe it, for when it comes to words, our language is really, after all, the most limited thing about us.

#### FURRY GAUNTLETS.

To turn to other matters, the popularity of moulton and other woolly furs of a like nature grows greater every day. There are even the most delicate of suede gloves, of the finest skins which could possibly be produced, which have long gauntlets of fluffy fur of this type dyed to match them to a semi-tone. "Tout ce qu'il faut pour une petite fantaisie," as the charming Madame who was exhibiting their attractions to admiring femininity observed recently in some famous dress salons. Nearly everything, in fact, has its touch of fur. A mixture of fur and fruit is *haute chic* where our toques are concerned, while to the Medici collar of the finest Chantilly lace a little edging of fur—the merest strip—is a very telling finish.

### A WAR WIDOW.



Lady Newborough, nee Grace Carr of Louisville, Ky., famed in England as "The most beautiful woman in the English Peerage. Lord William Newborough, to whom she was married in 1919, was killed in the War.

### TASSEL TRIMMINGS, BOTH FOR SILK AND WOOL.

Fringe trimmings, are, to a certain extent, being supplanted by tassels, and these form an extremely smart and effective method of decoration. Woolen tassels will probably be much used this season on materials of a heavy texture, while silk ones will take their place on fine serges and the thinner cloths.

Tassel embroidery proper is really a native Maltese work, and is used for working out simple patterns on a flat surface as well as at the edge of the material. It is very easy to work and gives a charming appearance with very little trouble.

The most effective variety of the work for dress trimmings is done with the help of straight lines, the tassels being worked at intervals to form simple geometrical designs. Each tassel is really made with two stitches. The needle should first be filled with a number of threads, of the chosen material, the quantity being according to the size required for the finished tassel. For the first stitch, lay the needle under a few threads of the foundation horizontally. Draw the threads through, and then put the needle in a few threads to the right, and bring it out in the middle of the first stitch, thus leaving the loose ends of both stitches on the surface. Draw rather tight, and cut all the threads even and the length required for the tassel, when it will be complete. The guiding lines of the pattern can be marked out with black tackings before working the tassels.

Tassel trimmings look very effective introduced with wool darning stitch, and a very smart border to a tunic or skirt may be made with darning squares with a tassel worked in each alternate square. A simple motif of three tassels, placed triangular-wise on a V-shaped panel, gives a smart finish.

This easy way of working tassels does just as well for border trimmings, and on a tassel frock these may be used as well as the flat patterns. However, of course, the idea of tassel trimming needs careful development, and it is possible to exaggerate it beyond the artistic point. An idea for a frock of fine blue serge was carried out the other day with a piping of cream-brown cloth around tassel-trimmed panels, the tassels being the same shade as the piping.

### LAWN TENNIS.

#### STYLES OF DIFFERENT PLAYERS.

A championship for purely base-line players, excluding Mrs. Lambert Chambers, would most probably be won by Mrs. Satterthwaite; but form at tennis being peculiarly susceptible, there is no guarantee that Mrs. Satterthwaite would always beat Miss Holman or Mrs. Beamish, two of the doughtiest base-liners.

Though, on the whole, a most consistent player, Mrs. Satterthwaite is not exempt from the ups and downs of form. The writer once saw her play in the final of a ladies' double when she could do nothing right. On the other hand he has often seen her when she did scarcely anything wrong; but, taken all round, her game varies less than that of any other player. It is of that type. It is very much the kind of game Mrs. Sterry used to play when acting on the defensive. Everything comes back—with interest. If she can get her racket to the ball it is hit back, not just scraped up, and for the obvious reason that she swings her racket back before getting to the ball.

Both fore- and back hand Mrs. Satterthwaite employs a cut. This is not the ideal tennis shot, but with it a player can be very effective and very accurate, as Mrs. Satterthwaite is, but never champion—unless she volleys, which Mrs. Satterthwaite does not. If it is true that Miss Boothby won the Championship from the back of the court with a cut stroke, she must be the exception that proves the rule; but the amount of cut on some of her shots was negligible, while she employed a plain-hit overhead service, which was one of her best attacking strokes.

The door is not closed against Mrs. Satterthwaite's further advance. She merely has to learn the art of volleying, an achievement impossible to none.

There are other reasons for her effectiveness besides her consistency, tenacity and accuracy. She hits a good length, she varies her tactics; she is quick to seize openings. In lobbing she has no superior. And who ever saw her other than cheerful? She has the merry heart—if her face is a true mirror—that goes all the day. Her smile never fades, not even when her partner blunders in the most aggravating fashion. Nothing is allowed to ruffle her equanimity. With a temperament of this kind, who can wonder that she wins so often and loses so seldom?

Her complacent manner of playing away from the back of the court suggests that Mrs. Satterthwaite is satisfied with her game, while her happy demeanour suggests that she enjoys her tennis. Well, she does get a great deal of enjoyment out of tennis; thinks it the "best game in existence," giving "wonderfully good times" to those who play it. But she is very far from being satisfied with her own game. "I never had anyone to coach me," she says. "If I had I should have adopted a very different style from the one I now have, for I quite think that the future of ladies' tennis is for the volleyer, and if I could start all over again I would do everything entirely differently."

Miss Carr, for this was her maiden name, showed no special aptitude for tennis till she was about sixteen; but, once having made a start, her progress was quick. How many players have reached the final of the South of England Championship the very first time they played at Eastbourne? This is what Mrs. Satterthwaite did, for she had never played at Eastbourne before this year.

Of her pre-war achievements, she is specially proud of having played for her county, Middlesex, when they won the County Championship.

A versatile sportswoman, Mrs. Satterthwaite is very fond of swimming, riding and dancing.

### LADA, THE CELEBRATED YOUNG AMERICAN DANCER.



Described by the critic of the New York "Sun" as the "dancer who melts into living lines," Lada's individuality stands out graphically when compared to her celebrated contemporaries. As one New York critic said of her: "The beauty of her personality is refreshing, stimulating and inspiring. Instead of being an 'Impressionist' she is an 'Expressionist'."

### JOTTINGS.

#### THE RISING WRIST WATCH: IN PURSUIT OF THE ELBOW.

It is surprising that the wrist watch was allowed to remain on the wrist for so long. Now, however, fashion has moved it several inches up the arm, and all up-to-date women are wearing it midway between the wrist and the elbow. This, of course, is only for no-sleeve or short-sleeve frocks, and the watch must be attached to a bracelet of gold or silver or a black velvet band. The utilitarian leather strap still keeps its place at the wrist.

#### MUFFS AND FASHIONS.

Fur is not by any means to have it all its own way with our muffs this year. Brushed wool is introduced on some, passementerie plays a part on others, which are jewelled in a most original manner. Some of the beautiful fur muffs have a wide frill of old lace at each side, a revival of a style of some years ago.

#### THE BREAK OF THE BROOCH.

One of the great men-designers of women's clothes declares that he is driven mad by the way in which the average wearer spoils his most cherished effects by dotting them with irrelevant brooches. If his creation calls for an ornament at any given point, he will see to it himself as part of the design; but the mere woman will just dab on a brooch where none is required, and break lines that ought to be kept intact. He would banish all brooches, and only allow a pendant—if previously submitted to him for approval.

#### CRAZY OR MOSAIC?

The crazy cushion is here again, and so are patchwork quilts. The latter, however, have the virtue of age. One recently was priced at forty guineas. Some one remarked that they supposed crazy cushions would now be called futurist designs. But why not mosaic needlework?

### MARGARET WOODROW WILSON.



Wearing a gown designed, embroidered and made by French girl-friends of Brest.







